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LATIN AMERICA REPORT

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BRIEFS

OIL EXPLORATION PLANS--St Johns, Antigua, 18 May (CANA)--Antigua is preparing to search for oil offshore. A brief official statement here said government was "negotiating with several oil companies, with a view to carrying out offshore oil explorations." The statement, quoting Deputy Premier Lester Bird, gave no details. [Excerpt] [FL182105 Bridgetown CANA in English 2053 GMT 18 May 81]

CSO: 3020/102

PRESIDENT AUTHORIZES MORE FUNDS FOR ELETROBRAS BUDGET

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 3 Apr 81 p 17

[Text] Brasilia--President Figueiredo has approved additional funds of 42 billion cruzeiros in this year's budget for programs linked to subsidiaries of ELETROBRAS [Brazilian Electric Power Companies Inc]. About 21 billion cruzeiros will come from rate increases higher than those originally planned.

President Figueiredo announced his approval Wednesday, in a meeting with Cesar Cals, minister of mines and energy. The budget, which has 153.6 billion cruzeiros, will go to 195.6 billion cruzeiros. About 2 billion cruzeiros will come from an additional compulsory loan from the increased rates, and the remaining 19 billion will be passed on by the National Treasury.

Risk

A source at the Ministry of Mines and Energy reported that Minister Cals and Gen Costa Cavalcante, president of ELETROBRAS, had a "hard struggle" convincing Planning Minister Delfim Neto and the president of the republic of the need for the larger allocation.

There was a great risk that the Ivaipora-Tijuco power line, the future link between Itaipu and Sao Paulo, would not be ready to supply the southwest region with the power that will be generated this year by the Salto Santiago and Foz do Rio Areia hydroelectric plants, constructed by COPEL [Parana Power Co] and ELETROSUL [Southern Electric Power Plants] on the Iguacu River.

Added funds are also needed for the power line linking the Foz do Areia, Salto Santiago and Salto Osorio plants, and linking the Foz do Areia and Salto Santo plants to the Ivaipora station, for connection to the Itaipu main line. Now ELETROSUL, which is responsible for execution of this project, will receive funding.

The supplemental funding will also permit allocation of funds to initiate work on the Ilha Grande 2,500-kw hydroelectric plant, which ELETROSUL will build on the Parana River, on the border between Parana and Mato Grosso do Sul.

Other projects that will benefit are the Itaparica hydroelectric plant, which CHESF [Sao Francisco Hydroelectric Co] is building in Sao Francisco, and Tucuri, and ELETRONORT [northern Electric Power Plants] project in Tocantis. The direct current circuit on the Itaipu-Sao Paulo line will also receive supplemental funding.

In order to generate part of the additional resource from the electric power rates, DNAEE [National Water and Electrical Power Department] has said that the three remaining adjustments this year will be revised from an average 17 percent to 20 percent. This should produce a cumulative readjustment of 102 percent for industrial consumers and somewhat less than 80 percent for residential consumers.

With the new readjustment, which should go into effect on 27 or 28 April, the DNAEE will send out new schedules for residential consumers to calculate rates.

6362

CSO: 3001/173

FRG TO INVEST \$500 MILLION IN CARAJAS PROJECT

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 10 Apr 81 p 22

[Article by William Waack]

[Text] In addition to witnessing the signing of three loans, totaling \$375 million, for Brazilian state enterprises, Planning Minister Delfim Neto yesterday heard FRG businessmen pledge further investments in Brazil. In the morning, Neto signed a \$500 million protocol with Vereinigte Aluminum Werke, assuring participation by that firm in the Grande Carajas project.

Two other firms, including Luise Lurg (which has the technology in the sector), offered the Brazilian minister coal-gasification projects and a consortium of three other large companies discussed conditions for construction of the Recife "premetro" [subway groundwork]. Delfim Neto came away quite happy from a series of private meetings with businessmen, including a morning meeting in Cologne with Wolfgang Sauer, president of Volkswagen do Brasil.

The minister told Sauer that the Brazilian demand for automobiles would drop off by about 10 percent by the end of the year and assured him that the Brazilian Government would continue to promote exports. With the exception of the automobile industry, Neto heard no complaints from the West German businessmen.

Rudolf Eschinger, president of Vereinigte Aluminum Werke and a major director of the BDI (FRG Confederation of Industry), told Neto that German businessmen have great hopes for the Brazilian Government's economic policy and perfectly understand the country's current difficulties and the government measures.

He stressed Brazil's important place in German investments, not only direct investments but those made through third parties. West German interests amount to about 10 billion marks, Eschinger said.

"The alcohol program is going very well, but it is currently one of the most inflationary things in Brazil," Neto said. The minister reported that the large investments in this sector generate an enormous demand, although the production capacity to meet the demand does not exist yet.

In the afternoon, at the Dresdner Bank in Frankfurt, Neto met briefly with Hans Friderichs, the bank's president. The Brazilian minister made no statements, leaving it to Geraldo Langoni, president of the Central Bank, to explain the government's monetary policy. Langoni said Brazil has already earned \$4.4 billion of the \$13 billion necessary to move up this year in the international market.

Investments

Sao Paulo--Some FRG firms intend to invest \$3 billion (about 234 billion cruzeiros) in Brazil, primarily in the automotive, electric-electronic, chemical and steel sectors.

This was divulged by Rolf Rodenstock, president of the BDI, to Wolfgang Sauer, president of Volkswagen do Brasil, who is accompanying Minister Neto in Bonn.

According to Sauer, the FRG state company Vaw-Vereinigte Aluminium Werke Ag alone intends to invest about \$500 million (3.9 billion cruzeiros) in Brazil, in a project to produce raw aluminum.

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CSO: 3001/173

CARBURETANT ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION UP; EXPORT PROGRAM UNDER STUDY

Consumption Up

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 4 Apr 81 p 15

[Text] Sao Paulo--Alcohol consumption by cars equipped with engines using this alternative carburetant is averaging 84.58 percent higher than the figure forecast by the Secretariat of Industrial Technology [STI]. The forecast was for an average monthly consumption of 350 liters per vehicle. Today, the average is 550 litres per vehicle.

The high consumption is attributed to distortions in the conversion of gasoline engines for alcohol use, and higher than average consumption by the new vehicles coming off the assembly line. ANFAVEA (National Association of Automotive Manufacturers) acknowledges that within 2 years automobiles with alcohol engines could consume as much fuel as gasoline-powered cars.

Exports

The STI is maintaining rigorous inspection of engine conversions and is looking out for unauthorized conversions. There are about 350,000 alcohol-powered vehicles in the country.

According to an IAA (Sugar and Alcohol Institute) survey, before the institute decided to suspend alcohol exports to Europe, Japan and the United States, foreign sales from June 1980 to 28 February were as follows: anhydrous alcohol, 41,471,000 liters; hydrated alcohol, 85,890,000 liters; and refined alcohol (used in the manufacture of perfume), 11,522,000 liters.

In exports of the remains of the 1979/1980 harvest, sales were as follows: anhydrous alcohol, 170,312,000 liters; hydrated alcohol, 72,048,000 liters; and refined alcohol, 8,022,000 liters. As of 28 February, the country's alcohol reserves stood at 520,538,000 liters.

It was also confirmed that INTERBRAS [PETROBRAS International Trade, Inc] exported 80 million liters in 1981 from the 1979/1980 harvest, which it had in reserve. It was also established that PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corp] has a security reserve of over 150 million liters of anhydrous alcohol.

According to official information circulated among the country's carburetant alcohol producers, in denying licenses to install new alcohol pumps at key points in the

nation's major capitals, the CNP (National Petroleum Council) provoked a harsh debate with the distributors. Explaining the CNP's position, some went so far as to indicate that the country is short of alcohol.

The CNP will authorize the opening of alcohol stations or the placement of pumps in areas not served yet. Some distributors have requested authorization to install pumps on Avenida Atlantica, in Rio, on Avenida Faria Lima, in Sao Paulo, and in other areas where existing pumps are not being used.

The CNP does not want large amounts of alcohol to be held in pumps to the detriment of locations which are not yet being served, looking to improve distribution of the product.

Predicted Consumption of Ethyl Alcohol in Brazil (in liters)

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Anhydrous Alcohol</u> | <u>Hydrated Alcohol</u> |
|-------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1981 | 2,609,000,000 | 1,985,000,000 |
| 1982 | 2,537,000,000 | 3,506,000,000 |
| 1983 | 2,438,000,000 | 5,243,000,000 |
| 1984 | 2,315,000,000 | 7,196,000,000 |
| 1985 | 2,166,000,000 | 7,492,000,000 |

Alcohol Export Program

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 14 Apr 81, p 18

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO)--Planning Minister Delfim Neto yesterday received the proposal for creation of the Alcohol Export Program, with the participation of the French firms Elf-Aquitaine and Dreyffus, the national groups Monteiro Aranha and Inoiosa, and PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation]. They will invest \$100 million in the program.

President Figueiredo discussed this association during his trip to Paris last January.

Within 60 days, the CENAL (National Alcohol Executive Committee) will conduct a viability study of the project. It is to be installed in the Municipio of Barras, in the Vale do Sao Francisco, Bahia, and will go into operation in 3 years. Some 16,000 hectares of irrigated sugar cane will be cultivated, to produce 600,000 liters of alcohol per day and 150 million liters per year, all of it for export. The French firms will be responsible for negotiating the exports, according to Pedro Alberto Guimaraes, vice president of the Monteiro Aranha Group.

Receipts

Guimaraes added that the Brazilian firms will hold 60 percent of the shares, with PETROBRAS holding only 20 to 30 percent. The remaining 40 percent will be divided between the French firms.

"The \$100 million investment," he added, "will bring in receipts of \$5 billion a year from the export of the product." According to Guimaraes, who was accompanied by Evaldo Inojosa, president of COPERFLU, the protocol provides that all the firms will invest their own funds, since the private Brazilian firms will receive the profits of PROALCOOL. Elf-Aquitaine and Dreyffus will also invest their own funds and other funds obtained through French banks.

Inojosa reported that the program will enable the State of Bahia to bring in revenues of 1 billion cruzeiros a year from the LCM (Tax on Movement of Merchandise). The budget of the Municipio of Barras will go from the current 23 million cruzeiros to 230 million cruzeiros. He made a point of noting that all the equipment will be produced in Brazil.

"Some \$40 million will be invested in equipment alone."

He also stressed the social aspect of the project: 500 new jobs will be created in the plant, and 1,000 in the fields. Guimaraes said Minister Delfim Neto was enthusiastic about the project, because "he wants to see more alcohol in the country and abroad."

Sugar

The president of COPERFLU said the drop in sugar prices will be overcome in 3 or 4 months at most, when he expects the average price per ton to reach \$360, considered "good for Brazil."

According to Inojosa, a balance has been achieved between supply and demand. This year, exports are expected to reach 2.6 million tons of sugar, generating \$1.5 billion in foreign exchange.

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CSO: 3001/173

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION UP; CONSUMPTION STATISTICS

Production Up

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 10 Apr 81 p 19

[Text] Domestic oil production in the first quarter of this year was 18.9 million barrels, up 13.5 percent over the 16.7 million barrels recorded in the same period in 1980, it was announced yesterday by Mauricio Alvarenga, superintendent of production for PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation].

He reported that, by the end of the year, production should increase by 43,700 barrels per day [b/d], an 18-percent increase over Brazil's oil production in 1980. Alvarenga explained that although there could be peaks of 280,000 b/d, the daily average for the year should be around 221,000 b/d, in accordance with government goals.

Record

The superintendent said production now exceeds 230,000 b/d, a figure which should not be mistaken for the daily average. "We have 1,850 wells, and it is practically impossible to keep them operating at a constant level of production. In many of them, the flow of oil falls off. Then we have to 'resuscitate' them by pumping in water, and this explains the variations in daily production."

Alvarenga reported that production broke all records in March, with 6.9 million barrels, as against 5.5 million barrels in the same period last year, or an increase of 26.2 percent.

In December 1981, PETROBRAS expects to produce an average 245,000 b/d, as against the average of 211,000 b/d recorded in the first quarter of the year. The extra 43,700 b/d [as published] will come from the various fields which the firm is developing on the coast of Ceara, Rio Grande do Norte and Rio de Janeiro (Campos basin), in addition to the onshore basin of Lagoa Parda, in Espirito Santo. Alvarenga divulged that Lagoa Parda was a surprise to the technicians who drilled the last well, thinking they were at the edge of the basin. They found that the petroleum field was more extensive. The Espirito Santo basin, which produced somewhat over 2,000 b/d last year, is now producing over 11,000 b/d, and production is expected to go much higher.

Ceara Basin

Regarding the entry into operation of the Xareu field, on the coast of Ceara, (4,088 b/d), the superintendent noted that this represents a doubling of Ceara's production; since last year, the Orima field (30 km east of Xareu) has been producing 4,700 b/d. According to the superintendent, Xareu is showing good prospects, and could be producing 15,000 b/d within 11 months. Seven more wells will be drilled in the Xareu area, to insure future production.

Alvarenga said the increase in national production is basically due to the exploratory systems. Such systems, which precede installation of the permanent platforms, offer several advantages. The primary advantage is that the definitive systems can be financed with the oil extracted in the region under the provisional systems themselves. Another advantage is that they provide better information regarding the oil reserves, so the permanent platforms can be tailored to the volume of oil present.

More Production Requires New Deposits

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 8 Apr 81 p 32

[Text] If domestic oil production is to reach 500,000 b/d by 1985--as Cesar Cals, minister of mines and energy, says is quite possible--it will be necessary to find new deposits capable of yielding another 130,000 b/d, a prospect which PETROBRAS geologists consider unlikely.

Preferring to take a more conservative position, PETROBRAS technicians are counting on the production from fields that have already been discovered and are under development. By 1985, they should be producing an average of 370,000 b/d, 310,000 of which should come from the Campos basin, which the technicians say should be producing 200,000 b/d, and from the deposits on the northeastern coast.

The increase of 110,000 b/d (forecast by the minister) is linked to new finds in the Campos basin, since this is the most favorable area for larger petroleum deposits. To date, however, the prospecting operations in the region have given no assurance of such an increase in domestic production, which would still have to wait on the use of rigs already employed by PETROBRAS in the Enchova and Garoupa fields, which have made it possible to move up production on the Fluminense coast by 3 years.

Hypothesis

The technicians say the goal of 500,000 b/d by 1985, proposed by the minister of mines and energy, cannot be achieved unless a very large deposit is found within the next few years on the continental shelf. Geologists think such a possibility is becoming increasingly remote, given the characteristics presented to date by the producing sandstone in the Campos basin, which is limited in extent and depth and is not continuously distributed.

Even the contribution of the Ceara basin--the second most important for offshore exploitation--is still insufficient for any significant increase in domestic oil production. Although it is second in the concentration of equipment, preceded only by the Campos basin, the Ceara basin is presenting small fields like those of Xareu and Curima, and even the recent discoveries there do not insure great leaps in production. PETROBRAS is now engaged in determining the extent of a new deposit discovered in the area, which could take the shape of a new bed.

Regarding the onshore sedimentary basins, the major contribution should come from Espirito Santo, with the development of the Lagoa Parda field, but here again the volume would not be large. In the larger land basins--Amazonas or Parana--intensified prospecting will depend on the results of the seismic surveys, which are still too imprecise to permit the intensified test drilling that might indicate new deposits.

According to PETROBRAS, the most optimistic hypothesis for the land basins involves the discovery of new deposits which could add 20,000 b/d to national production in 1985. If this is added to the 130,000 b/d from Campos, which Cesar Cals predicts will be discovered on the continental shelf, then Brazil might arrive at an average of 500,000 b/d by 1985.

Consumption Kept Secret

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 5 Apr 81 p 29

[Text] Contrary to what the government has been announcing, domestic oil consumption rose in February. In February of last year, 1,085,000 barrels were consumed per day; this February, consumption rose to 1,103,000 b/d, according to official statistics of the CNP (National Petroleum Council).

This figure, which has been a closely guarded secret, also demonstrates that oil imports are exceeding the maximum limit of 750,000 b/d fixed by Minister Cesar Cals at the beginning of the year. If this limit is added to the current daily production of 220,000 b/d, the total is 970,000 b/d, 133,000 b/d short of the consumption figure.

Silence

The absolute ban imposed since September by Cesar Cals, minister of mines and energy, on divulgence of domestic oil-consumption statistics is apparently not a matter of a new government guideline, but an attempt to calm consumer fears about the Iran-Iraq conflict.

It happens that in September oil reserves were at a safe level, which is a 90-day supply, as a result of the large extra stock of oil received by PETROBRAS in partial payment for the Majnoon field, which the firm discovered in Iraq. This stock has been consumed, however, inasmuch as the war has prevented Iraq from delivering the 400,000 b/d that represents about 45 percent of Brazil's imports.

As the reserves dwindled, the minister of mines and energy prohibited PETROBRAS from divulging oil-consumption statistics. He also forbade company officials who had access to the statistics to comment on the results of the statistics.

With access to February consumption statistics, it can be concluded that, given the importation of 750,000 b/d reported by the government, domestic production of 220,000 b/d, and the volume consumed, there is a shortage of 133,000 b/d, or a total shortage of 3.99 million per month. Thus it can be concluded that oil imports are above the 750,000 b/d-limit by about 133,000 b/d, without taking into account what must be imported to replenish the reserves.

March Consumption Down

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 11 Apr 81 p 26

[Text] Domestic fuel consumption, measured by PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corp] sales of oil derivatives to distributors, fell by about 10 percent in March, a decrease of 110,000 barrels of oil per day and the largest decline registered in a single month in recent years.

Among the derivatives, gasoline (without the addition of alcohol) fell the most: 30 percent. There was also a drop in consumption of diesel oil and fuel oil, as a direct result of the slowdown in the nation's economic activities, according to oil-sector technicians.

The reduced consumption of petroleum derivatives could soon be reflected in the reduction of oil imports to a level even lower than the average of 750,000 b/d set by the National Energy Commission. In this case, PETROBRAS will have to renegotiate the import contracts to avoid an excessive rise in national reserves or the creation of surpluses.

Planning

The sharp drop in consumption of derivatives in March is causing problems for PETROBRAS in the planning of imports, because it is impossible to know if this trend will continue in the coming months or if the consumption will increase again, as happened at the beginning of the year.

According to PETROBRAS technicians, if it is necessary to cut back imports, PETROBRAS will distribute the cuts proportionally among all its suppliers, without excluding any of them. The company has always used this guideline, to avoid cutting itself off completely from the producing countries, which could make problems in the future when Brazil might have to return to the previous level of imports.

For PETROBRAS, the fact that the bulk of the supply (350,000 b/d of the 750,000 in total imports) comes from Saudi Arabia does not present any major risk, because the Saudis are considered solid suppliers and also because their oil is among the cheapest on the international market, averaging \$3.00 less per barrel than the oil exported by the other Middle Eastern countries.

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CSO: 3001/173

ELECTRIC POWER RATES UP 20 PERCENT IN APRIL

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 7 Apr 81 p 26

[Text] Brasilia--Electric power rates will go up an average 20 percent on 28 April. With the average readjustment of 17 percent authorized on 20 January, this represents a cumulative increase of 40.4 percent this year.

Although the average percentage of the new increase has already been determined, it has not yet been decided what increase should be assigned to residential rates and industrial rates. Although it is immediately certain that the increase will be smaller for the domestic consumer, the distribution of the readjustment has yet to be agreed between the SEAP [Special Secretariat of Supply and Prices] and the DNAEE [National Water and Electrical Power Department].

Two More Hikes

Within the system of quarterly readjustments for some public service rates, there will be two more rate increases for electric power this year--one in July and another in September.

SEAP initially planned to grant four 17 percent raises in 1981, for a cumulative increase of 87.3 percent; because the variation in the INPC [National Consumer Price Index] was higher than expected, the increases will be a little larger.

Weight

It is known that residential users of electric power who consume over 500 kwh per month will have a cumulative readjustment of 186 percent in 1981, if the SEAP agrees to the DNAEE rate proposal.

According to the proposal forwarded yesterday, industrial and commercial consumers, electric traction, public illumination and other nonresidential or rural consumers will receive a readjustment of 23 percent. For residential consumers, the average readjustment will be 12.7 percent, but for the lowest consumer bracket (up to 30 kwh/month) the increase will be only 5 percent, while for the highest bracket (over 500 kwh/month) the rate increase will be 35 percent. The intermediate brackets (from 31 to 200 kwh/month and from 201 to 500 kwh/month) will receive increases of 10 percent and 15 percent.

The DNAEE also proposed to SEAP that the other two readjustments planned for this year--probably at the end of June and in September--be made at the same rates as

proposed on Monday. This would represent a cumulative increase of 186 percent this year for the higher-income residential class. It would mean a cumulative increase of 120 percent for the industrial and commercial classes, electric traction and public illumination, and a little over 60 percent for the intermediate residential class. The low-income consumer, in the bracket below 30 kwh/month, would have a cumulative readjustment of only 26 percent, and would also be exempt from the single tax on electric power.

DNAEE sources do not believe these readjusted increases in electric power rates will have a large impact on inflation. According to studies available to the agency, a 100-percent readjustment in the industrial rates will mean an increase of only 1.2 percent in inflation. In the residential class, an average rate readjustment of 100 percent will add 6.5 percent to inflation.

In the last quarter of last year, studies conducted jointly by the DNAEE, ELETROBRAS [Brazilian Electric Power Companies Inc] and SEPLAN [Planning Secretariat] led to the conclusion that for the electric power concessionaries to achieve an 8 percent return on their fixed assets in 1981, it would require four 17 percent readjustments, on the average, during the year.

Meanwhile, last Wednesday President Joao Figueiredo approved a plan drafted by the same agencies for a supplementary allocation of 42 billion cruzeiros to ELETROBRAS. A portion of this--a little over 20 billion cruzeiros--would be obtained from the rates, which necessitated the revisions now proposed by DNAEE in the annual rate readjustment plan.

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CSO: 3001/173

DAILY SAYS REGIME WALKED INTO MOSCOW'S TRAP

PY211840 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 21 May 81 p 10

[Editorial: "Our Fraternal Partners"]

[Text] Slightly more than a year ago the Soviet vice minister for foreign trade, on a visit to Buenos Aires, stated with evident satisfaction that Argentina had become his country's biggest trading partner outside the "socialist camp" and expressed his belief that this situation would last "for many years to come." Events are showing just how justified the hopeful forecasts of Boris Gordeyev, who is back in Buenos Aires, happened to be. Relations between the West and the restless "socialist camp" may have deteriorated considerably in the last year, and the rise to power of Ronald Reagan may have encouraged those generals who thought that the "free world" was not taking the Marxist threat seriously enough, but that has not been allowed to interfere with the smooth consolidation of the Argentine-Soviet trade alliance. On the contrary, the West's loss seems to have become Argentina's gain, because one of the main motives for Soviet determination to increase its trade with Argentina is Moscow's awareness that, in the event of another Soviet adventure beyond its frontiers, its Western trade partners could impose some stringent restrictions on sales.

Argentina has already committed itself annually to sell the Soviet Union 4.5 million tons of grain--almost twice the amount sold before the invasion of Afghanistan--for years to come. Now there is the possibility of selling even more. This time, however, the Soviet negotiators are beginning to voice their dissatisfaction with the extremely lopsided trade balance between the two countries: Argentina, although deeply in deficit with the rest of the world, piled up a 1.6 billion dollar trade surplus with the Soviet Union in 1980; and they are demanding that Argentina buy more from them. And the chances are that they will get what they want. Most countries feel a kind of obligation to buy what they can from the countries that buy from them and Argentina is no exception. Soviet terms, moreover, are likely to be highly attractive. Thus an indirect result of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan could well be Soviet participation in the installation of the turbines for the gigantic Yacyreta hydroelectric project.

The regime's spokesmen like to pretend that there is no connection at all between trade and politics. The Soviet Union's leaders know better. For them trade is a useful instrument of foreign policy because it enables them to bind to them countries that would otherwise be critical if not positively hostile. The

economic costs of Argentine solidarity with a Western trade boycott of the Soviet Union should it invade Poland, say, would be so prohibitively high that the government would, should this happen, in all likelihood restrict itself to drafting some admonitory statement. And, as trade increases and the Soviets get involved in large long-term projects, these costs will steadily rise until a stage is reached in which Soviet suggestions that the regime or its successors reassess their attitude to orthodox communism will be hard to ignore. The enthusiastically anti-Marxist military regime, in other words, has walked blithely into a trap that has already permitted Moscow to recoup, with interest, whatever it may have lost in Argentina with the destruction of the leftist terror gangs, and puts it in a position to gain a great deal more in the future.

CSO: 3020/104

PAPER QUESTIONS DIRECTION OF FOREIGN POLICY

P771913 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 27 May 81 p 10

[Editorial: "Congratulations From Moscow"]

[Text] Yesterday the Soviet "news agency" TASS saw fit to praise the Argentine and Brazilian regimes for their sturdy independence in declining to join an "aggressive bloc" in the Southern Cone despite the machinations of the imperialists. These flattering words should have set the alarm bells ringing both here and in Brasilia, for there is clearly something wrong about foreign policies that are received with enthusiastic rounds of applause but cause deep misgivings in Washington. Nobody could reasonably expect either Argentina or Brazil, no matter who happens to be ruling them, to obey slavishly each and every foreign policy hint from Washington or, indeed, from anywhere else. But when their policies are such as to inspire repeated congratulations from Moscow it is a sign that there must be something badly wrong with them.

The Soviet Union is obviously quite contented with the way the process is going. The destruction of the Marxist and quasi-Marxist terrorist bands has been amply compensated by the regime's foreign policy which, despite the rhetoric of government spokesmen, has tended to favour Soviet interests rather than those of the United States. This may have seemed unlikely five years ago, when the regime was at the height of its pro-Western and anti-Marxist fervour, but it was, given the decisions that had already been taken, probably inevitable. The widespread abuses of human rights that occurred thanks to the tactics deliberately applied during the battle against the leftist terrorists were, from the very beginning, bound to drive a wedge between the regime and those it considered, somewhat unrealistically in the circumstances, to be its "natural allies". This happened because the governments of the democratic countries have to take their local public opinion into account, and public opinion throughout the West is sensitive towards abuses, real or plausibly alleged, of the fundamental human rights it takes for granted.

That the government should have been outraged by the reaction of the Jimmy Carter administration and, to a lesser degree, of other Western governments to events here is understandable. Less easy to understand, however, is the willingness with which it allowed itself to be lured into playing the Soviet game, a course which has naturally led to a distinct increase in Soviet influence in this part of the world and a proportionate decline of that of the West. From the Soviet point of

view, the loss of several thousand terrorists of unreliable orthodoxy was a very small price indeed to pay for the advantages that can be gained from the establishment of multiple commercial and other ties with the Argentine military regime.

It would surely be in the interest both of the government and the people for a cool reassessment to be made of where the foreign policy that has been patched together over the years is leading. No doubt a rational case can be made for each and every decision that has been taken in the last few years. But when their overall effect has been to detach the country from the West and bring it nearer to the Soviet Union and such pro-Soviet blocs as the "non-aligned movement" their wisdom is open to question. The Soviet Union's interests and those of Argentina are far from identical. A sustained increase in Soviet influence in the Southern Cone cannot be of permanent benefit to this country, even though there may be short-term advantages to be gained by playing off one superpower against the other. The limits to the benefits that can be derived from this have probably now been reached and, as Washington's willingness to muffle its human rights campaign becomes more evident, Argentine willingness to start tilting the other way should grow.

CSO: 3020/104

FINANCE MINISTER EXPLAINS PUBLIC SECTOR BUDGET COMPOSITION

PY281158 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 20 May 81 p 3

[Text] "Bolivia is a spendthrift country," the finance minister said yesterday during a meeting held with the national press. The meeting was held with the purpose of explaining the composition of the 1981 public sector budget.

Jorge Tamayo said that the government is designing a financial program to encourage internal savings, spurring all national activity fields, with the purpose of creating a real economic structure in our country.

He said that during the preparation of the 1981 consolidated budget, a deep overall analysis of the national economic trend was carried out, making efforts to balance the Bolivian financial performance.

According to Decree Law 18,167 approving the public sector budget for the 1981 fiscal year, the government is determined to accelerate the social-economic development process. It is determined to do this through the adoption of financial policy measures consistent with short, medium and long-term programs and mainly intended to insure the welfare and improve the living standards of the Bolivian people.

In salient parts of Minister Tamayo's explanation on the components of the 1981 public sector budget, he pointed out that 81.60 percent of the budget is being implemented, while 18.40 percent consists of investments.

The budget amounts to a total of 117,201,123,000 Bolivian pesos, of which 27,367,784,000 pesos come from financial sources for the central administration, the decentralized administration, the autonomous administration [administracion desconcentrada] and the local administration, and from funds provided by the nation's general treasury.

When he made reference to the overall deficit of the central government budget, he said that it amounted to 29.5 billion Bolivian pesos. He said it would be covered by 16.7 billion from internal financial sources plus 12.8 billion from external sources.

He stressed that the decrease of public expenditures within the national budget will permit the progressive reduction of the financial deficit. For this purpose

the enterprises will have to keep a clearly austere policy. He announced that no new jobs will be created, with the only exception of those cases where requirements of a technical character must be met.

Credits from external sources included in the budget amount to 10,757,665,400 Bolivian pesos, plus other credits amounting to 2,036,128,700 Bolivian pesos, thus making a total of 12,793,794,100 pesos.

The official pointed out that negotiations being held with Inter-American Development Bank and World Bank authorities will permit the approval of loans amounting to \$350 to \$400 million for two projects considered important for the national development. These funds will be assigned to Bolivian Government oil deposits, for performing the \$60-million development of the "Vuelta Grande" project and the \$79-million construction of the gas pipeline to the Altiplano. Both loans will be awarded by the end of June.

He said that a high-level mission from the International Monetary Fund will arrive in Bolivia next week in order to explain the extension of the \$250 million "standby" agreement. Negotiations for this extension were started in the United States some time ago.

He also stressed that the nation's general budget could have reached over 180 billion Bolivian pesos, but cuts were made in requirements originally scheduled by each sector.

CSO: 3010/1366

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS ON U.S. RECOGNITION

PY212118 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 8 May 81 p 2

[Editorial: "International Relations"]

[Text] There have been many commentaries about U.S.-Bolivian relations. For many commenters formal recognition--that is what the Estrada Doctrine and other contemporary international law experts define as an overt involvement in the political affairs of another country--is still an issue. Others, however, acting in good faith, believe that the existence of the country itself is threatened by mere recognition. Meanwhile other more practical persons who have come to accept American aid as something natural and believe it is an integral part of our budget are hesitant and confused because our economy is experiencing great "harm" as a result of "this nonrecognition."

They are not concerned, however, about national dignity which is directly affected and harmed by any kind of intervention. The truth is that there is a lot of political passion involved in this: it is not merely the deed itself but the implications that it may have in our everyday life.

The Foreign Ministry has stated that Bolivian international policy has discarded the anachronistic practice of formal recognitions in favor of a more thorough and sincere evaluation of the positive and negative aspects that are involved in bilateral relations. This evaluation in itself means that there is a dialogue and it confirms the reciprocal interest of both parties involved to agree on the path to be taken to achieve a better understanding. We believe that this is an escalation process that starts with the basic and simple work carried out by diplomatic missions, is followed by identifying possible points of friction and the will to solve them through a dialogue until reciprocal benefits will prevail over any temporary disagreement.

To continue talking about "recognition" at this stage is to maintain a deceitful perspective to build up the image of one of those supermen that are so well known throughout our history.

What is more, it is not fitting to confuse personal problems with issues that may have a permanent effect on the country. Bolivia, which has a 150-year history of independence, cannot be experiencing an identity crisis in its desperate effort to be recognized. To act in such a manner means that we are experiencing an

identity crisis and that to continue being what we are we must be recognized by others. If this were the case it is a very painful situation that reveals a certain kind of frustration.

This is a clear situation; illusions only exist in the minds of those who are looking after their own interests. To say at this stage that U.S.-Bolivian relations are based on a tradition of respect for human rights and democracy means either that people have a bad memory, or--what is more likely--that they are deliberately forgetting the resignation with which the White House and the Department of State accepted the concentration camps and the political control programs that were enforced not so many years ago or that Mr Holland was the traveling companion of the government leaders of that time.

We cannot honestly speak at present, therefore, of autosuggestion or deceit. This is a clear negotiation process, one of dialogue between two equally sovereign partners having perfectly defined positions. On one side there is a small, impoverished country that is defending its identity and its right to self-determination; while on the other, there is a superpower defending specific interests related to its social reality. But there are no differences that cannot be overcome. It is only a question of achieving an understanding within an atmosphere of mutual respect and consideration.

Saying "that there is a structural contradiction between the national being and a true representation" is to rely on a sophism to justify an intervention--which fortunately is nonexistent--since it is an illusion to put in doubt the legitimate representativity of a government, which despite the fact of not having a constitutional basis has been established for 9 months and which is establishing the bases for national coexistence.

CSO: 3010/1366

BRIEFS

SWEDISH JOURNALISTS RELEASED--La Paz, 21 May (LATIN)--It was officially announced that two Swedish journalists arrested by Bolivian security agents were released today. The Presidential Information Secretariat reported that Leonard Strantalund and Bjorn Vestlund left the police facilities this afternoon. The secretariat added that they were accompanied by the Swedish consul in La Paz, Fernando Romero, who verified they were treated well. The secretariat reported that the two journalists, who belong to the so-called Swedish Free Church, left for Lima tonight in the company of the first secretary of the Swedish Embassy in Peru, N. Lundvald. According to diplomatic sources, the two journalists were arrested in the mining town of Siglo XX, 250 kilometers southeast of here, last Friday. The journalists interviewed members of the Bolivian Catholic Church and several union leaders of the mining centers of the country. [Text] [PY220212 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0049 GMT 22 May 81]

CSO: 3010/1366

UJC ISSUES CALL TO 1982 NATIONAL CONGRESS

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 5 Apr 81 p 6

[Statement approved by the 11th plenary session of the UJC National Committee, 2 April 1981, "The Year of the 20th Anniversary of Giron"]

[Text] In his historic Central Report to the Second Congress of the Cuban Communist Party, Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee, stated: "...every Cuban patriot, man or woman, of whatever age or circumstances, if even a single piece of our territory were occupied by the imperialist aggressor, must be prepared to fight and to destroy its enemies in a struggle with neither truce nor quarter. Our fatherland must be a very tough bone for the teeth of Yankee imperialism to chew and a thorn which will choke it if it tries to attack us."

And he added, "Cuba will be ready to defend itself against any Yankee imperialist military blockade or invasion. In this country, the struggle will not cease as long as there is a single patriot capable of fighting, and there are millions willing to do so to the last drop of their blood. 'Whoever tries to take over Cuba,' as the Bronze Titan said, 'will gather the dust of its soil saturated with blood, if he does not perish in the battle.'"

Under these banners, carried with a firm hand by our party, the plenary meeting of the National Committee of the Union of Young Communists [UJC] resolved to hold its Fourth UJC Congress in April, 1982, coincident with the 20th anniversary of our youth organization, and to issue its call on 4 April, 1981. The National Committee of the UJC calls upon the rank and file and leadership organizations, on its members and provisional members and on all Cuban youth to stimulate production and productivity, especially in the sugar harvest; to improve the quality of the teaching profession, of study, of students' attitudes toward work; to improve services to the people; to discharge efficiently the tasks related to combat, work in the political training of our armed organizations; to strengthen revolutionary awareness and to develop socialist emulation, to reach the 20th anniversary giving their maximum to the revolution in the tasks honored in our slogan, "Study, Work and Rifle," and reaffirmed by our commander in chief at the closing of the Second PCC Congress in the Plaza de la Revolution, when he summoned the people to production and defense.

The plans outlined by the Second PCC Congress regarding children and youth, as well as its historical decisions in all areas of national life and foreign policy, create particularly favorable conditions for the UJC to analyze the work it has accomplished in the 5-year period elapsed since the third congress and to plan its principal work goals for the coming years.

As expressed in the resolution on the formation of children and youth approved by the Second PCC Congress: "The UJC and the student and pioneer organizations have been dynamic factors in the incorporation of children, adolescents and youth into the tasks of the revolution. The UJC have improved their work of training, among their ranks, our future party members. The UJC and the student and pioneer organizations, by including most of the young people of our country and in virtue of their close relationship with the masses, have been ever more receptive instruments for channeling the anxieties, aspirations and needs of our Cuban youth."

All this also contributes to creating favorable conditions for the success of the fourth congress.

To confront the tasks involved in this important meeting, the UJC National Committee has decided to create an organizing committee composed of members of the National Bureau.

The National Committee has charged the organizing committee with carrying out all tasks prior to the congress, among which are: to draw up the plan for modification of the statutes, the Resolution on the Theme of the Third Congress and other documents, which will be discussed in the rank and file and leadership organizations; development of the organic process, and particularly of the evaluation assemblies, which will be held starting in May in the educational sector, during September and October in the productive and services sectors, in November and December in the municipal committees and in January and February, 1982 in the provinces.

In these assemblies the regular election and reelection of leadership organizations will be held, and in the provinces, delegates to the congress and candidates for membership in the National Committee will also be chosen. The Fourth UJC Congress will be made up of delegates elected in the provincial assemblies, the special municipality of Isle of Youth and the Special Committee of the UJC, among those members who are carrying out various missions overseas and in conferences of the UJC organizations in FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces] and MININT [Ministry of Interior]. This election will be held in accordance with a standard of representation of one delegate for every 300 members and provisional members. Some rank-and-file organizations, selected for their importance, will elect their delegates to the congress directly.

These rules guarantee that all UJC members and provisional members will be duly represented at the congress in the various spheres of activity.

The Fourth UJC Congress will be held in the year of the 25th anniversary of the fall in combat of the Heroic Guerrilla. Our central slogan: "Yesterday, Today and Always: Study, Work and Rifle," symbolizes our tribute to him in our daily effort, in the rigorous affirmation of discipline and efficiency in all areas of youth activity, in the development of political and ideological work and in the strengthening of the proletarian spirit of our youth.

The Fourth UJC Congress will analyze and define how the organization is to undertake its new missions in the communist training of the younger generations.

Among matters to be considered at the Fourth UJC Congress are: an analysis of the work done by the UJC, the Jose Martí Pioneers Organization, the FEEM [Federation of

Middle School Students] and the FEU [Federation of University Students] in discharging the agreements and resolutions of the Third UJC Congress and the policy outlined in the thesis, "On the Training of Children and Youth," and other agreements and resolutions of our party congresses, as well as evaluating the work of the National Committee and the Control and Review Committee.

In addition, the congress will examine the UJC Statutes and introduce necessary changes thereto and study and decide upon the appeals and suggestions submitted for its consideration by members and provisional members.

It will also study the activity of the UJC in the development of its international relations, and will adopt the necessary agreements to continue strengthening this work on the basis of a policy of unifying the many anti-imperialist forces against attempts to divide the international youth and student movement, and ruled by a profound internationalist sentiment. The congress will elect the National Committee of the UJC, which will be charged with carrying out its resolutions and applying the policy outlined by the congress for the next 5 years.

"We have today a more patriotic, more internationalist, more cultured, aware and revolutionary youth. During April and May, an entire generation of youth and adolescents demonstrated their enormous potential in their first great mass campaign, while at the same time our youth's concern for the revolution has produced its fruits and created the necessary conditions for strengthening the efforts aimed at its training."

As our commander in chief said at the historic Second PCC Congress, "The revolution has not ended: in the long trajectory of history, it is scarcely beginning. The development of science and technology, the complete conquest of nature, the achievement of a higher social and political awareness, the fulfilling of our internationalist duty and completing the building of socialism and advancing toward communism are the basic challenges facing the new generations today. They will be in tune with their times, like Cuban youth of all eras. Better prepared in all ways, they will be worthy heirs of today's revolutionaries and will multiply the glories and the victories of our people."

Guided by Fidel and the party, we will approach the Fourth UJC Congress with the usual spirit, the spirit of Moncada and Granma, of the Sierra and the plain, of Giron and the October Crisis, dedicated to the task of building socialism with more production and study, ready to defend the fatherland.

We reiterate a thousand and one times that the youth of Cuba, like its people, will never bow down, that we will never give up a single iota of our principles, nor an inch of our sovereignty, yesterday, today and always with the party, yesterday, today and always with Fidel.

8735

CSO: 3010/1219

PAPER HAILS UJC, UPCOMING NATIONAL CONGRESS

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 6 Apr 81 p 1

[Front page editorial: Yesterday, Today and Always, Study, Work and Rifle"]

[Text] The Union of Young Communists [UJC] will celebrate its 20th anniversary next year. Coincidentally with that important occasion, it will hold its fourth congress.

The Association of Rebel Youth, like a fertile seed sown in the warmth of the purest ideals accumulated in a century of struggle and patriotism, gave birth 20 years ago to a new and decisive phase for Cuban youth.

One may easily say that it has completed nearly 20 years of its life, but if one stops to consider, it is difficult to reflect in a few brief words. Much work has been done in these two decades, during which the party, fully confident in its immediate result, has placed on its shoulders some very important economic, political, social, sports and cultural tasks.

There has not been a moment in the history of the Cuban Revolution when the UJC has not participated in a worthwhile and enthusiastic manner.

That same spirit will be multiplied in the 12 months which now separate us from the important forum. It is the spirit of purpose and effort, brought together now in our people's slogan, "Production for Defense and Work for Victory."

This youthful enthusiasm will be channeled specifically into all those efforts which require total participation. There is no doubt that the struggle for economic efficiency through greater production of the highest quality, study, the defense of the fatherland, proletarian internationalism, the increase of savings in all areas and, particularly, the decision to continue to achieve the best harvest in our history, will be notably intensified.

Within this labor horizon, the priority projects, bulwark and pride of the UJC, in which our youngest generations have been truly extravagant in showing their love of work, will also continue to receive the creative influence of this action.

One aspect which deserves to be emphasized because of its importance is the worthwhile attitude of our youth which, in order to be in tune with its fourth congress, has set very concrete goals for itself, for the purpose of giving a decisive impetus to production.

The time between now and the celebration of the Fourth UJC Congress will also serve to strengthen the ties which unite the UJC with the youth masses in all sectors of national life. To influence them in their awareness and in their fuller ideological and political strengthening is always a necessary role.

At this most important UJC meeting the best of our communist youth will meet to study critically and objectively all the tasks of a 5-year period; it will examine its statutes and will adopt agreements with respect to its international relations on the basis of internationalism and a policy of unity among anti-imperialist forces.

There the National Committee will be elected for a new term, and a decision will be made as to how to approach the various tasks of the UJC in the communist training of future generations.

A panorama of victories will be presented, then, for its immediate future; a vigorous and more mature youth force will undertake the road to a new and more lofty stage in the building of socialism, to bring to beautiful reality the theme and central slogan of the Fourth UJC Congress: Yesterday, today and always, study, work and rifle.

Long live the Fourth UJC Congress!

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CSO: 3010/1219

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 8 Apr 81 p 6

[Text] Sofia 7 Apr (PL)--Cuba and Bulgaria today signed a collaboration agreement on science and technology setting forth the main lines of cooperation between the two nations during 1981-1985.

The document, signed by the transport ministers of the two nations, Guillermo Garcia and Vasil Zanov, includes various aspects of collaboration between the two ministries.

The Cuban and Bulgarian ministers held talks on the development of collaboration and on exchanging experiences on various issues in the field and on the elaboration of joint projects during the period since 1973.

The ministers decided to develop a plan for collaboration during the present 5-year period to include various components, joint research relative to the "accelerated development plan for science and technology in the Republic of Cuba," and other aspects.

The document also establishes an exchange of technical specialists in computers and in construction of highways, roads and other transport facilities needed by Cuba.

The Bulgarian specialists aided also in the creation of a scientific transport institute in Cuba.

Also the parties agreed to develop a plan for better utilization of the containerized shipping center and of maritime transport.

During his stay in Bulgaria, Guillermo Garcia, a member of the Politburo of the Cuban Communist Party, visited a series of transport facilities including the Hemus highway, the capital's railroad complex, the Varna port facilities and the transshipment complex of this Black Sea port; also he observed the organization of the automotive plant in the Pazardjik District as well as others.

11,989

CSO: 3010/1217

VIETNAM PRESENTS CTC WITH SOLIDARITY AWARD

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 7 Apr 81 p 3

[Article by Evelio Telleria]

[Text] The Socialist Republic of Vietnam conferred on the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions] the "Order of Friendship" in recognition of the solidarity and assistance given by Cuban workers to the anti-Yankee struggle and to the construction of socialism in Vietnam.

The medal and scroll commemorating this award were conferred in a solemn ceremony in Havana last night by Nguyen Huu Ngo, Vietnam's abassador to Cuba, on Roberto Veiga, CTC secretary general and alternate member of the Politburo of the Cuban Communist Party.

Ambassador Huu Ngo made note of the close bonds of friendship and cooperation which have grown between Cuba and Vietnam. He praised the fraternal contribution made by Cuban workers to various aspects of Vietnamese life and made special mention of Lazaro Pena, who worked not only in the CTC but also within the World Trade Union Federation to establish this Cuban solidarity with the Vietnamese cause.

Veiga expressed gratitude for the honor conferred upon the Cuban working class by the "Order of Friendship" and said that the struggle of Vietnam is an example for all nations of the world which are facing imperailis... and the other reactionary forces that serve imperialism. He stated that the victory of Vietnam shows that there is no such thing as a powerful or invincible enemy when people are fighting for justice and independence, and he emphasized that Cuba's support of Vietnam is a duty of internationalist and revolutionary spirit, a duty which Cuban workers and all Cubans are fulfilling and will always fulfill.

The ceremony was attended by the CTC executive secretariat; Nguyen Tien Trinh, Vietnam's minister of maritime resources; embassy officials; Roger Lopez, of the Central Committee's office for Mass Organizations; and Isidro Figueroa, of the Cuban Vietnam Solidarity Committee.

11,989

CSO: 3010/1217

DEVELOPMENT OF BOARDING SCHOOLS IN COUNTRY

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 3 Apr 81 p 2

[Article by Dr Max Figueroa Araujo]

[Text] Before the triumph of the revolution, boarding schools were few in Cuba. It is estimated that in 1958, when the population was about 6.5 million and somewhat more than 800,000 were enrolled in what was called the national educational system, an approximate total of boarding school students, even by the most liberal estimate, did not exceed 10,000.

State-operated boarding schools under the old regime included the six provincial agriculture schools, the polytechnical institutes of Ceiba del Agua, Matanzas, Santa Clara and Holguin, the two industrial schools of Rancho Boyers (one for boys and the other for girls), the San Julian school in Pinar del Rio and perhaps one or so more.

Most boarding schools were private religious institutions, which usually segregated boys and girls or young women into separate academies. In the old society to be a student at a private boarding school, in Cuba or abroad (the latter of course being extremely expensive), constituted a distinctive sign of belonging to the privileged social class.

Today Cuba's boarding schools are scattered across the nation's landscape like seedlings planted by the revolution. They are known as New Type schools at the middle and upper levels of the National Education System. These centers comprise the extensive network called the grants program, originated in 1962 at the initiative of Commander in Chief Comrade Fidel Castro at the end of the great literacy campaign of 1961.

It should be pointed out that in Cuba to receive a grant generally means attending a boarding school with one's support and educational expenses paid completely by the program.

The immediate predecessor of this grants program was the establishment of the special Ana Betancourt Institute, located in the Miramar District of Havana, set up by the Cuban Women's Federation in 1961 and dedicated to about 10,000 peasant girls principally from the Sierra Maestra.

Today the Cuban National Education System, with over 3 million students, has a grants program for school year 1980-1981 which covers over 555,000 boarding school students,

45.9 percent of them female. That is, beginning from perhaps 10,000 students for 1958 we have over half a million for 1980. This means that boarding school students on the middle and upper levels represent 45 percent of the total number of students at these levels in the entire system, excluding those involved in worker training. This is one of the highest percentages, if not the highest, among the nations of the world.

These students, besides contributing decisively to meeting other types of political, social and specifically pedagogical goals, have helped to solve problems of national development, such as in the following examples.

One of the most serious problems faced by underdeveloped nations of the so-called Third World, recently liberated from colonial or neocolonial imperialist exploitation, is the need to provide education for all children and young people who need it and to guarantee access to secondary and higher education especially for children and young people from rural areas. Considering the scattered nature of rural populations in underdeveloped nations, boarding schools alone present a suitable solution. This is the option Cuba has chosen in order to guarantee rural children and young people access to the network of middle and higher education centers within the national system.

Another problem faced by nations which, like Cuba, struggle under conditions of underdevelopment to build a new society, is the enormous task of developing in children and young people a well-ordered and diversified personality, which can be attained by integral education of the various aspects of personality, that is, through an education which is political, ideological, intellectual, scientific, technical, physical, moral, esthetic, polytechnical, patriotic and military. There is no doubt that boarding schools can provide the conditions and the planned activities which will be ideal for developing the various aspects involved in complete and integral personality enrichment. This is the role played in the development of the qualitative aspects of education by the network of boarding schools involved in Cuba's grants program.

The underdeveloped nations like Cuba must decide, in keeping with the needs of the economy, how to provide teaching centers which by their nature will serve the entire nation or extensive parts of it such as provinces. This includes schools for training of teaching staff as well as institutes devoted to higher education in technical and professional specialties. The boarding school is the best means to these ends and Cuba has used it with extraordinary results for development of technical and professional education and the formation of teaching staff at the middle level. This was considered a difficult task 10 years ago--for the present 1980-1981 school year there are about 88,000 boarding school students in technical and professional education; this is the same as the overall total of students at the middle level in 1958. Also, boarding school students in formation and training for teaching careers number more than 41,000, including those in teacher training higher education.

One especially difficult problem for nations in the so-called Third World is the need to erase the enormous differences in living conditions between rural and urban areas. The plans for agricultural development of rural Cuba along with the creation of necessary technical and material infrastructure (electrification, communications, transport, new towns with schools, etc.) constitute one of the areas of concurrent state assistance toward changing the conditions in our rural areas. In Cuba, socially and pedagogically innovative boarding schools, specifically the secondary schools

and preuniversity institutes in rural areas, have made a difference for the planning of Cuba's agricultural development. The introduction of this type of new boarding schools in the areas mentioned, along with the systematic and ideal way in which the Marxist and revolutionary principle of combining study and productive work is applied in the schools, constitute a unique pedagogical modality in international education. This type of school contributes in good measure toward improving living conditions and therefore toward eliminating the enormous gap between city and country. The program assures access for peasant youth to secondary schools and represents a contribution, thanks to the productive work of the students, to the social and economic development of the nation.

The great boarding schools of Cuba, like the rest of the schools in the system, apply the principle of coeducation of males and females; this represents a contribution, as pedagogical experience, to the problem of sex education.

This sums up the outline of the contribution made and the role played by boarding schools in the development of Cuban education. But these schools constitute in themselves a complex pedagogical problem regarding their organization and adequate operation and the type of teaching, administrative and support staff needed. It is precisely in these aspects where there is continuing and urgently needed effort in order that these great centers of the Cuban grants program may reach the levels of efficiency to which our people aspire.

11,989

CSO: 3010/1217

IMPORTANCE OF WECAFC TO AREA FISHING NOTED

Havana MAR Y PESCA in Spanish Jan 81 p 13

[Interview with Kenneth C. Lucas, undersecretary general of the FAO for fishing, by MAR Y PESCA; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Mr Lucas, could you tell us something about the importance of WECAFC [West Central Atlantic Fisheries Commission] for the development of fishing in the West Central Atlantic area?

[Answer] The commission is absolutely essential for the countries of that area: first, because the sea moves, and fish also move; and, in many instances, the fish population does not respect territorial limits; and this makes it necessary to have cooperation, joint action by the countries which share those fish, to determine how best to take advantage of those resources and preserve them for the future. The countries involved may agree to fish in specific parts of the area without regard for particular limits or simply reach agreements to concentrate on specific schools of fish in accordance with their movement throughout the area.

The second reason why this type of commission is necessary is one which applies to all areas of the world which are comprised mostly of developing nations and which do not at present have sufficient technical knowledge, funds, equipment, experience and the like to take proper advantage of the treasures hidden in the sea. That is why WECAFC's second proposal is to unite our efforts to achieve a logical exploitation of the area's fisheries, unify our skills and attract foreign assistance and aid.

[Question] We know that one of the ticklish subjects of WECAFC's third conference was to resolve the area's financial problems. In this respect, the conferees ratified a resolution to appeal to international agencies for financial aid and ask countries already making contributions to increase their support for the WECAFC program. Would you please return to this aspect and tell us briefly what future alternatives and possibilities the commission has in this regard?

[Answer] I believe that the commission is doing its best to emphasize as strongly as possible that it needs assistance for its project. I attempted to tell the delegates that one does not request money and expect to receive a check by return mail but that it is very important for the countries here represented to indicate clearly their priority needs for assistance. I am not referring to money priority but rather

to the things which must be done first and, in the same document, explain why those things are so necessary. I believe that if the commission succeeds in doing this, its members will be able--through their own governments--to present their recommendations to the proper organizations, including those of the United Nations, particularly, the UNDP [United Nations Development Program].

I also tried to advise the delegates that the people who deal with these problems in their respective countries are sometimes employed at different government levels and that it could be quite important for the fishing officials to get their messages into the right hands so that when those representatives come to the UNDP or ECLA conferences, they will have proposals which are well defined within their schedule of priorities. It is my opinion that, in general, the countries located in this area have not yet had an opportunity to present their fishing problems in a clear manner at these meetings. I hope that this meeting will provide a more precise idea of the procedures to be followed. Of course, there are other contributors in the world. I believe that, if we are successful with the UNDP, other contributors will become interested and will take part in the effort to improve fishing in this area. I think we must diversify our sources of funds. I am personally optimistic that funds will be forthcoming, if we seek them in the most effective manner.

[Question] What is your opinion about the results of WECAFC's third conference?

[Answer] This is the first I have attended, as I have been an FAO member for only 2 years and, therefore, have insufficient experience. But I am quite pleased with the meeting. I came here to ascertain the degree of commitment felt by the countries of this area toward the WECAFC so that I might arrive at a basis for a sound plan of action to be extended over a period of at least 5 years. Undoubtedly, the major point of discussion is the problem of funds which, I think and have said, will be resolved. Moreover, I believe that other important subjects which have been taken up at this meeting are, first, a very strong commitment to the WECAFC and its plan and, second, the establishment of a subordinate organization within the commission which will deal with the specific problems of the smaller islands. To be precise, this is part of the process of dividing a problem into smaller problems which are more salable to contributors and which make it possible to focus attention on special subjects pertinent to some parts of the area while freeing the WECAFC to concentrate on the larger islands and continent. It is even possible that, in the future, the commission might consider the establishment of a subordinate plan in another part of the area. I believe that the more subordinate plans we have, the better... naturally, within certain principles and limits. Paying attention to 27 countries at one time is not the same as having the problems already broken down.

It was also a very important decision to establish close working relations with other organizations active in this same area and supporting the development of fishing. There are at least a dozen organizations of this kind which deal directly or indirectly with the fishing sector and, particularly, with SELA, [Latin American Economic System], which has an action committee devoted to fishing. This will reassure us that we are not duplicating our efforts and are using all available capabilities to the fullest; in addition, it is a way to promote the flow of funds to this part of the oceans.

RESULTS OF PAST WECAFC MEETING REPORTED

Havana MAR Y PESCA in Spanish Jan 81 pp 26-27

[Article by Jorge Julio Gonzalez]

[Text]. A total of 15 fishing countries, among observers and people living along the shores of the West Central Atlantic, met in November at the Havana Convention Hall to hold a successful seminar on the Law of the Sea and Fishing as pertains to that area.

The West Central Atlantic, which includes the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean and part of the Atlantic Ocean, is a fishing area characterized by the variety of its fishing and major differences both in the funds available and levels of exploitation and the socioeconomic conditions which govern the area. Small-scale fishing ranks first in the area; then come a few industrial fisheries, shrimp and lobster being among the foremost. Information about the area's resources is incomplete, except for tuna, certain bottom-dwelling species, sharks and mollusks; very few schools of fish seem to offer any possibility of being caught in greater volume.

To this picture we must add the well-known phenomenon of the expansion of the fishing jurisdiction which is taking place throughout the world; this is forcing some countries to study their laws and administration and work toward greater regional and subregional cooperation, with special emphasis on small island nations.

In this respect, the seminar, which is in keeping with FAO's overall aid program for the development and planning of fishing in the economic zones, took on the aspect of an operational instrument through productive discussion and an exchange of experiences.

The seminar's agenda dealt with the essential aspects of the current situation in this part of the planet, particularly in reference to fishing: /The landing, utilization and potential of fishing resources in the area; changes in the Law of the Sea and their implications with regard to West Central Atlantic fishing; national legislation on fishing in areas of expanded jurisdiction; fishing administration in the area; the application and control of the implementation of fishing legislation in areas of expanded jurisdiction; bilateral fishing agreements; and joint ventures in the area./ [in italics]

Bullet Points

Among the subjects most discussed was undoubtedly the implications of the so-called Law of the Sea for the area's fishing. For many of the countries involved, fishing stipulations contained in the new 200-mile limitation are of foremost concern. Although the agreement proposed in this respect and tried out in 1975 has not undergone many changes, the delegates agreed that the implementation of the jurisdictional stipulation demands more responsibility with regard to the planning of the resources and administration of the fishing sector. And it was further observed that much remains to be done with respect to the demarcation of maritime borders between neighboring and adjacent states.

The conferees took into account the fact that the results are not the same for continental countries with extensive continental shelves as for small island countries; they also emphasized the effects of the new legislation on foreign fishing in the area.

In general, the representatives agreed that subregional cooperation could help resolve many of the problems discussed.

National legislation on fishing in the areas of expanded jurisdiction was one of the seminar's topics which gave rise to an examination of the juridical mechanisms of many of the area's countries. A list was made of the principal provisions an up-to-date form of fishing legislation could include, and it was proposed that laws relative to expanded jurisdiction fishing could control the size of fleets, the type of permissible catch and specific fishing seasons as well as the degree of local participation in foreign companies and the like. Moreover, the delegates expressed awareness of the advantages a licensing system has for statistical and survey purposes. And the conclusion was reached that, whatever form fishing legislation may take, the countries involved must be willing to abide by such legislation without delay in order to enhance fishing exploitation and simultaneously assure the proper planning and conservation of the ocean's resources.

Also, over the long term, the area will require legal advice giving more details.

In taking up the subject of fishing administration, the seminar stressed the differences which exist in the administrative tradition of the various countries involved: for example, there are few states where fishing responsibility resides in a single organization. This division of responsibility, in the opinion of the delegates, requires an organization on the national level capable of coordinating the various participating institutions; and it is also of extreme importance for the state to make fishing an integral part of the objectives of its overall national plan. During the discussion, a number of the seminarists described the administrative practices of their respective countries and, in view of Cuba's extensive experience along this line, requested a paper giving details of that country's fishing administration.

Rest of Agenda

Discussion on the implementation and surveillance of adherence to the fishing legislation concluded with a general consensus that such legislation would have little effect if not properly carried out, and it was agreed that only through cooperative vigilance would it be possible to assure adequate protection of the common fishing resources. The delegates reviewed the basic principles of the fishing sector and various programs of a vigilant nature and stressed the importance of delineating limits and the geographical position of transgressing vessels.

Representatives of small island countries favored the idea of a regional method for maintaining vigilance and implementing jurisdictional legislation, since it would be very difficult for them to protect their own resources.

Bilateral fishing agreements were broken down into three basic types: those which would gradually eliminate foreign fishing operations in the zones, accords involving reciprocal fishing rights and agreements which contemplate access to resources beyond the retrieval capabilities of the states included in this general fishing area. It was also agreed that it would be worthwhile to promote cooperation among the area's developing countries, particularly those which have surplus seafood resources and fishing capabilities. And it was suggested that the FAO could promote that cooperation and, moreover, stimulate undertakings involving developing countries so that those countries might contribute with capital and the necessary experience.

The last subject which caught the attention of the countries participating in the seminar was that of certain changes in the structure of the FAO commission for the West Central Atlantic. Here interest centered on considering the Lesser Antilles as a natural planning zone, and it was proposed that this matter would be taken up at the next WECAFC meeting (Havana, November 1980 [as published]) for the purpose of creating a subsidiary committee for the development and administration of fishing in that subregion.

Photo Captions:

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Delegates to the seminar on the Law of the Sea and Fishing paid a visit to the modern installations of the Havana Fishing Port

The Cuban delegation to the seminar was made up of legal adviser Maria Antonia Alfonso, fishing advisers Esperanza Fabrega and R. Perez Ulloa, J. Torre Diaz, specialist at the ministry of the Fishing Industry, and J.A. Varea Rivero, head of the Department of Fishing Resources of the Directorate of International Relations of our Central Organization

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The seminar was chaired by David Lintern, acting director of the FAO project, known as the West Central Atlantic Fisheries Commission (WECAFC); Gerald Moore and Michel Savini, both specialists from the FAO offices in Rome; William Edeson, regional legal adviser of the WECAFC project; and Antonio Carrillo, of Cuba.

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CSO: 3010/1211

NEW TACSA-95 REPAIR FACILITIES OPEN FOR OPERATION

Havana MAR Y PESCA in Spanish Jan 81 pp 32-33

[Article by Luis Ubeda]

[Text] Some 15-17 years ago, the arrival in our country of a recently launched tuna boat was big news. For example, we remember a headline: "Steel Dolphin in Cuba," referring to the tuna trawler, "Dolphin." A few months later, the arrival of a vessel of this type would pass almost unnoticed. Why? The answer is very simple: we had acquired the first codfish boats, 70 meters long. Thus, year after year, the basic equipment we now have in our maritime fleet grew in quantity as well as in quality.

This technological growth brought with it a no less important area of development: ship maintenance. In the beginning, repairs were made abroad due to lack of domestic funds. Funds invested in the Havana Fishing Port for this purpose began immediately to resolve some of the repair problems. Some time later, floating docks were obtained, the equipment was updated and people were trained to handle increasingly complex jobs, all of which permitted the Technical Directorate for Boat Repair to set increasingly higher goals. This is the way things went...

'Cooperation Was Decisive in This Effort'

Engineer Lenin Ayala, head of the Technical Department for Boat Repair, a young and highly capable specialist, spoke to us enthusiastically--more than would be expected--about the most recent project successfully concluded by a work crew under his direction:

"For some time we have been repairing the drive system of some types of vessels. For example: the ATLANTIK, TASBA and other models. However, constant development in nautical equipment in the fishing sector challenged us at every moment--to use that expression. And for the first time in Cuba and with our own means, we decided to undertake the repair of the drive mechanism of the TACSA-95 model, better known as the 'Rios,' each equipped with a tuyere or nozzle-type rudder."

Engineer Ayala pulled out a drawing. He spread it in front of the writer and continued:

"We could not undertake this complex task without fulfilling certain minimum requirements--namely, the designing and manufacture of a device for removing the

TACSA-95's drive system. Therefore, in close cooperation with Soviet specialists working in our department and with the assistance of Cuban engineers and technicians, the device was designed and built."

From the Past to the Present

Previously--except for the TACSA-95--repairs had been made to the drive system of various vessels, but only with extraordinary effort and considerable risk. The operation of dismantling and reassembling the tailshaft, paddle and the like was performed with differentials. Productivity was poor, and the responsibility--we repeat--depended very much on the weights to be handled.

"This situation," Ayala continued, "changed completely when the extractor device went into operation. It is an ingenious mechanism which moves on rails and is located under the boat's stern to handle the operation of assembling or dismantling the drive system. In the case of the TACSA-95, the tailshaft is connected to an SKF system (hydraulic coupling) and, once the shaft is uncoupled, it takes only 3 hours to remove it together with the propeller. The worker's safety, performance and excessive physical effort have all ceased to be of concern, thanks to the use of the extractor device.

"Let us make a simple comparison," Engineer Ayala said. "The uncoupling operation in the ATLANTIK model (which does not have a troyer rudder) was performed through differentials and required 3 days; but with the extractor device that operation has been decreased to one-third the former time. But the saving in time is even more substantial in the case of the TACSA-95 for which--prior to the extractor device--excessive foreign currency had to be spent to have the work done abroad."

Thus, we know that, up to 13 November 1980, three FCP [Cuban Fishing Fleet] vessels had their drive systems satisfactorily repaired: the "Rio Toa," "Rio Yateras" and "Rio Mayari." At present, the department's manufacturing crew is working on plans to change the extractor device's mechanical components to a hydraulic system; and this will further speed up the assembly and dismantling process and, naturally, facilitate the work performed by the personnel.

Credit Where Credit Is Due

"Although the use of the extractor device is of vital importance to our repair sector," Engineer Ayala asserted, "of no less importance is what we could properly term 'little heroic deeds' by the workers of this sector. I shall cite a case: The 'Rio Yateras' developed a defect in the troyer. At the Cardenas shipyard they provided us with a portable drill press for which we had to make special attachments in our workshop. Juan Mandilego, machine operator, performed this precise machining operation, working day and night at the foot of the lathe. But there is more: the four blades of the vessel's propeller were seriously damaged. Carlos Diaz, a true master in the art of welding, succeeded in repairing them. In both cases, substantial foreign currency was saved. Thus believe that our workers are capable of handling increasingly complex jobs, combining continuous and fertile inventiveness which assures quality, safety and labor productivity."

Photo Captions:

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Shown from left to right: Engineer Vladimir Golovkin, Soviet adviser who took part in the manufacture and assembly of the mechanism, Engineer Ernesto Ferrer, counterpart of the Soviet adviser, and naval technician Narcisco Lopez, principal coordinator of the construction of the extractor device

Side view of the vessel's stern, showing, among other things, the extractor device on which the tuyere rudder is resting, the rails (lower left) and the like

Carlos Diaz, 48-year-old welder with more than 30 years in the shop, repaired the four propeller blades of the "Rio Yateras," thus saving the country a substantial sum in foreign currency

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The "Rio Yateras" is moored to floating dock No 2 (4,500-ton capacity) for repairs to the drive system

Holding a scale drawing of the extractor device are Engineer Roberto Sopena (at right), who did the engineering work on the recovery of the tuyere core, and machine operator Juan Mandilego, who was responsible for performing the complicated mechanical operations

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CSO: 3010/1211

FAR COMMEMORATES ANGOLAN FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 5 Apr 81 p 53

[Article by A.L.R.]

[Text] "History has shown on more than one occasion that geographic distances cannot limit the bonds between fraternal peoples in the struggle for the same cause and the same ideology." These words were spoken by Brig Gen Gustavo Chui Beltran at the ceremony for the fifth anniversary of the victory of the Angolan people which was held at the Military Technical Institute.

"This victory," he said, "marked the end of the failed military adventure of imperialism and international reaction designed to destroy the new Angolan state and to prevent its example from spreading through the convulsed African continent.

"It was a struggle between the forces of moribund imperialism, colonialism and racism against the forces of socialism, internationalism and liberation from which the cause of liberty and independence emerged victorious."

He recalled how in the days immediately preceding the declaration of independence--announced on 11 November 1975--imperialism and its agents in Africa invaded the country. From the north, groups of so-called FNLA [Angolan National Liberation Front] and mercenaries of various nationalities marched on Luanda. From the south, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] groups and South African troops who, sure of their power and superiority, advanced mightily convinced of a quick victory.

And, when the fate of Luanda was decided at Quifangondo, only 25 kilometers from the capital and the racists had occupied the south, units of the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola], with the support of Cuba and the solidarity of the USSR, and that of other socialist and progressive African countries, frustrated the plans of imperialism and prevented the accomplishment of its objectives.

"Five months after the cowardly aggression, the last soldiers from Pretoria abandoned their positions on Angolan soil. The legend of the invincibility of the racists of South Africa was smashed to smithereens."

Chui said that on a day like this, with the joyful celebration of the fifth anniversary of the March victory, the unforgettable figure of President Agostinho Neto is recalled with emotion and merited homage is rendered to him.

The speaker called attention to the tense and difficult situation existing in the world today, which is being aggravated by the presence in the government of the United Nations of representatives of the most warmongering and reactionary groups of that country.

He denounced the strengthening of the ties between the Reagan administration and the racist regime of South Africa and the conspiracy which is hovering above Angolan territory. "This," he said, "will receive the same response as was given 5 years ago from Cabinda to Cunene."

Finally, he transmitted to the people and armed forces of Angola warm congratulations on behalf of our Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR) and reiterated the conviction that they would be victorious in each of the new tasks imposed by their determination to construct a socialist society.

The next speaker was Luis Rafael Perdigon, second secretary of the embassy of the People's Republic of Angola in Cuba, who thanked the Cuban people for being with Angola whenever there are difficult moments and for today joining with the Angolan people in the tasks of national reconstruction.

"Not one single inch of land will be yielded to the imperialist and racist enemy," he said. "He will be fought wherever he is to be found. It seems that the South Africans have not learned the lessons of history and like vultures are continuing their aggressions and provocations against Angolan territory."

The diplomat emphasized the high value placed by his people on the assistance provided by the Cuban FAR, party, government and people and said that such assistance would never be forgotten.

The ceremony was chaired by Div Gen Abelardo Colome Ibarra, first vice minister of the FAR and alternate member of the party Politburo; Div Gen Julio Casas, vice minister of the FAR, chief of the DAAFAR [Antiaircraft Defense and Revolutionary Air Force] and member of the party Central Committee; Luis Rafael Perdigon, second secretary of the embassy of Angola in Cuba; Brig Gen Gustavo Chui Beltran; other commanders and officers of the FAR; and officials of the Angolan diplomatic corps.

8143

CSO: 3010/1210

FAR SUPPLIES, CONSTRUCTION TROOPS REVIEW MEETING HELD

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 5 Apr 81 p 56

[Article by Pablo Noa]

[Text] Civilian and military workers belonging to Troop Construction and Housing Organizations celebrated the socialist emulation results attained in 1980. The meeting was dedicated to the Second Congress of the Communist Party in Cuba.

The ceremony, which was held in the Officers Club, became a spirited meeting during which the workers, on behalf of their enterprises and units, expressed their decision to continue raising the tasking levels fulfillment of production programs and other tasks established by superior organizations.

In the midst of happy refrains, verses and performances, emulative challenges were issued and accepted.

Hector Suarez Lopez, first secretary of the Sectional Committee of the Civilian Workers Union of the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces] in Construction and Housing, read the report which summarizes the manner in which emulation was accomplished.

The document presents a deep analysis of the principal problems encountered, as well as the deficiencies observed in the application and control of emulation in the work centers. The report provided a wealth of details, with figures, as it described the individual and collective results attained in the period covered by the review period.

The report also made reference to the role of the women's sector of the organization and its support for emulative activity. Along these lines, the report gave a reminder of the attention which should be paid to working women, through a combination of fairness and understanding in the evaluation of the work of each of them.

During the review of accomplishments, diplomas and incentive awards were given to vanguard civilian and military workers engaged in emulation and to the most outstanding collectives in the last 6 months of the year. The Central Laboratory, the Research Center and the Computation Center were the winning units in the Technical Directorate Group.

In the Construction and Assembly Group, first places were won by enterprises 3, 10 and 2. A recognition diploma was given to the workers and management staff of Enterprise No 4 as an award for fulfillment of its technical-economic program.

Another aspect covered was the support given to the Territorial Troop Militias, as one of the basic directorates, united with production and oriented by the party and the commander in chief. The example of comrades Gaspar Garcia, Antonio Massip and Pedro Pimentel, who have made commitments to contribute by means of overtime work the sums of 1,000, 500 and 100 pesos, respectively, is authentic proof of the reception given by the Construction and Housing workers to the appeal that we fortify ourselves for defense.

Lt Col Rafael Morales Velazquez, in summing up the activity, emphasized the enthusiasm and spirit demonstrated during the ceremony and exhorted all present, "This enthusiasm and spirit should be maintained throughout the year and in every activity in which emulation is present."

He praised the attitude of the members of the enterprises in the face of short supplies and difficulties and said, "There is still a long way to go to attain the results we desire." He stressed the agreements reached during the Third Party Conference with respect to Troop Construction and Housing and the work to be accomplished in the work centers to ensure completion of the tasks and missions established by the FAR.

"Emulation," he added, "this year should be a mechanism capable of contributing to the improvement of the quality and degree of program fulfillment."

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CSO: 3010/1210

FAR HOLDS METHODOLOGY MEETING ON PROJECT CONTROL

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 5 Apr 81 p 57

[Article by Gabriel Izquierdo]

[Text] The General Antonio Maceo Interservice School devoted its Third Methodology Conference to the organization, direction and control of projects, course and diploma programs and tasks.

The meeting, which was held in school facilities, was attended by comrades of the center who have responsibility for the task objective of analysis and by guests from other military training centers.

In his opening remarks, Lt Col Jose Palacios Suarez, director of the CEM [Military Training Center], said, "This conference is of vital importance to the school because the theme is without doubt a fundamental element in the training of future FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces] and because, with the passing of the CEM to the higher level, we must commit ourselves to tasks oriented toward the strengthening of that aspect."

Later he said, "What has been most important for several years is the quality of training; however, the quality of training is going to depend basically upon the quality of the teaching staff."

From this premise derives the objectives proposed for this meeting.

The principal objectives are: to encourage the study by the teaching staff and instruction leaders of the general aspects, requirements, characteristics and methodology of projects and course and diploma tasks. Other benefits of the meeting were exchanges of experiences with respect to this same topic in other CEMs, as well as effective contributions to organization and control, with unification of criteria concerning the requirements and demands of each of the documents.

The basic speeches at the conference revolved around those central objectives.

The main report, which was read by Lt Col Marcelino Mateu Moya, a doctoral candidate in technical sciences, reflects the activities which the CEMs should engage in to organize, direct and control the implementation of course and diploma projects (works and tasks), as well as worthwhile recommendations designed to ensure implementation of projects.

In the sector of school records, emphasis was placed on the responsibility of professors and faculty and section heads in the organizing of the activity, the sequence of tasks and the orders which should be issued by the director of the school.

Another part of the report was devoted to the period during which instructional activities take place, the development of the student's work plan, the plans of the leader and faculty head and the independence of the student with respect to direction and control.

Subjects of interest with respect to predefenses, the work of State Examination Commissions, methods of qualifying the student and other documents necessary to the carrying out of the activity were also taken up by the report which, after having been read, served as the basis for debate on the central topic proposed.

During the conference, three presentations or collateral reports were given in which the speakers related their experiences and the subsequent results obtained in their application.

One of the presentations outlined the experiences of the rectorate faculty in the preparatory stage of organization and planning of course projects (tasks). Also included was the work of direction, development and control of the cadets in the implementation of their projects, with their achievements and deficiencies and the participation of professors as leaders, and students in execution.

The second presentation dealt with the particularities of the Repair Faculty. It described the initial work done with the cadets, some of the activities involving the direction of projects and controls during their implementation.

The third and last presentation was devoted to the organization and control of course tasks. Specifically, the following topics were dealt with: the concept of course tasking and its essence; the characteristics and their objectives, the purpose and selection of subject matters, direction of course tasks and the duties of the leader.

Following the reading of the summaries prepared by the working committees, a group of proposals and recommendations was prepared in which the combined opinions of the participants in the meeting were assembled.

After a worthwhile, day-long session, the Third Methodology Conference of the General Antonio Maceo Interservice School was closed by Lt Col Jose Palacios Suarez, director of this center of military studies.

In his concluding remarks, he made reference to the outstanding work done by a group of comrades at the school which made possible the success of the conference.

He added, "We can say that as far as we are concerned we are satisfied with the dedication, seriousness and profundity with which each of the topics was analyzed and debated and, most important, is the fact that through the various working committees conclusions were reached which in large measure will make it possible to fulfill the objectives established."

In conclusion, he exhorted the conference participants "on the 20th anniversary of the Giron victory, to dedicate the work, which in the future will be performed as the product of this conference, to the efforts and sacrifices made by the heroes and martyrs to attain the society which we are constructing today."

BRIEFS

GENERAL STAFF REVIEW MEETING--The Committee of the Cuban Communist Party of the Directorate of Organization and Mobilization of the General Staff recently held its Fourth Review, Renewal and/or Ratification of Mandates Meeting, which was characterized by the fair evaluation of the successes attained and a profound spirit of criticism and self-criticism of aspects which are still presenting deficiencies. Col Jose M. Garcia Trujillo, chief of the Political Section of the MINFAR [Ministry of Revolutionary Armed Forces] and the General Staff, chaired the meeting. A highly emotional event during the party ceremony was the salutation offered by the civilian workers of the unit who reaffirmed their readiness to continue doubling their efforts in fulfillment of the agreements reached at the Second Congress of the Cuban Communist Party and at this meeting. [Text] [Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 5 Apr 81 p 56] 8143

CSO: 3010/1210

COUNTRY SECTION

GRENADA

BRIEFS

FISH PROCESSING DEVELOPMENT--St Georges, Grenada, 18 May (CANA)--The Grenada Government is moving to improve on the efficiency of its new fish processing plant. Two freezers were recently installed and the building housing the plant is now undergoing renovation and repairs, a government information service release said. It also reported that members of the staff have been sent to Cuba on a course in fish processing, with a view to increasing the output of the plant, set up last year. [Text] [FL182105 Bridgetown CANA in English 1732 GMT 18 May 81]

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